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RTS

S. PIGGOT,

ORE,

LLIMAN, JR.

ORK,

OPPER-MINE,

TY, VIRGINIA;

WITH

THE SAME,

JAMES R. CHILTON,

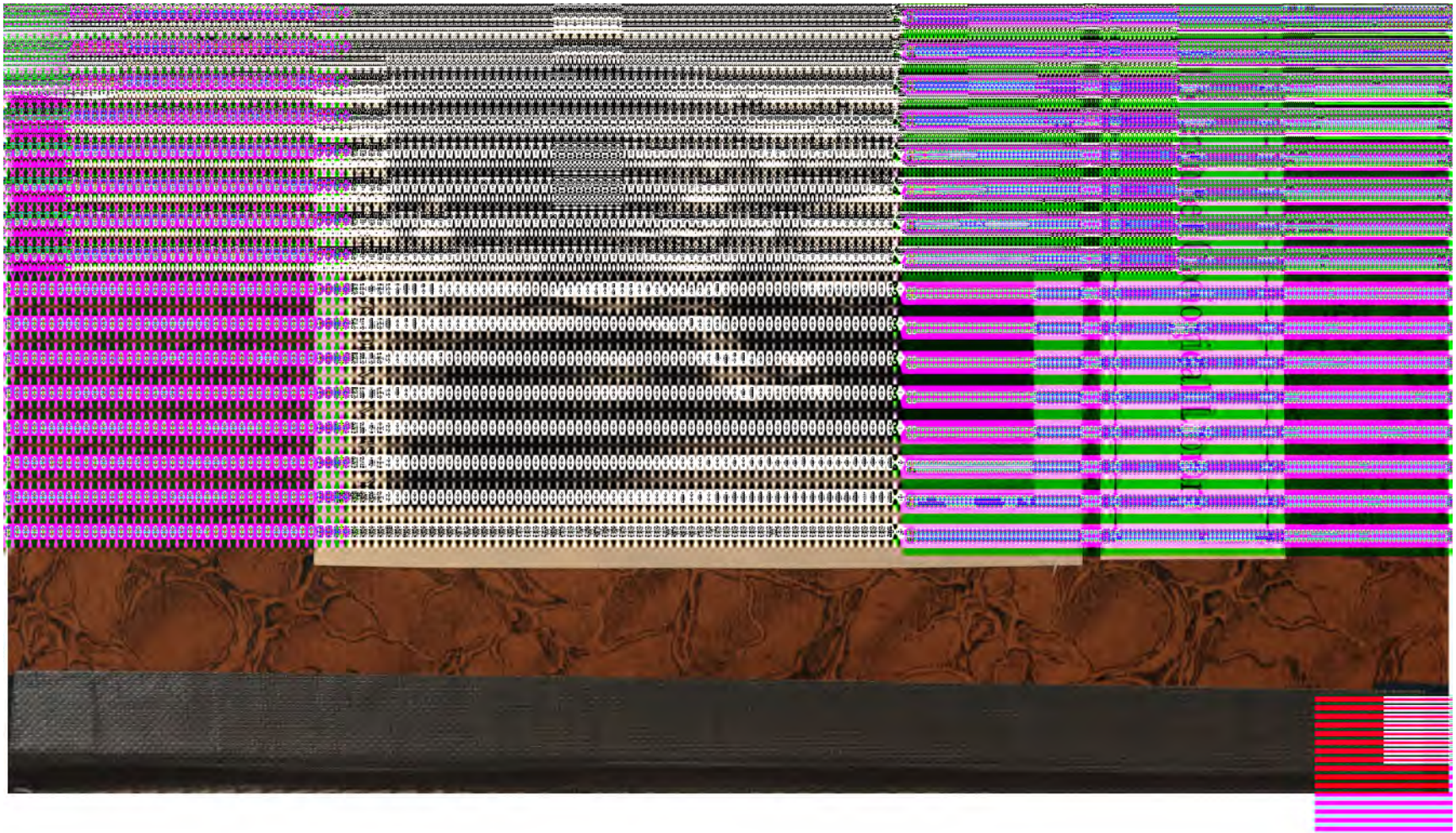
R SILLIMAN.

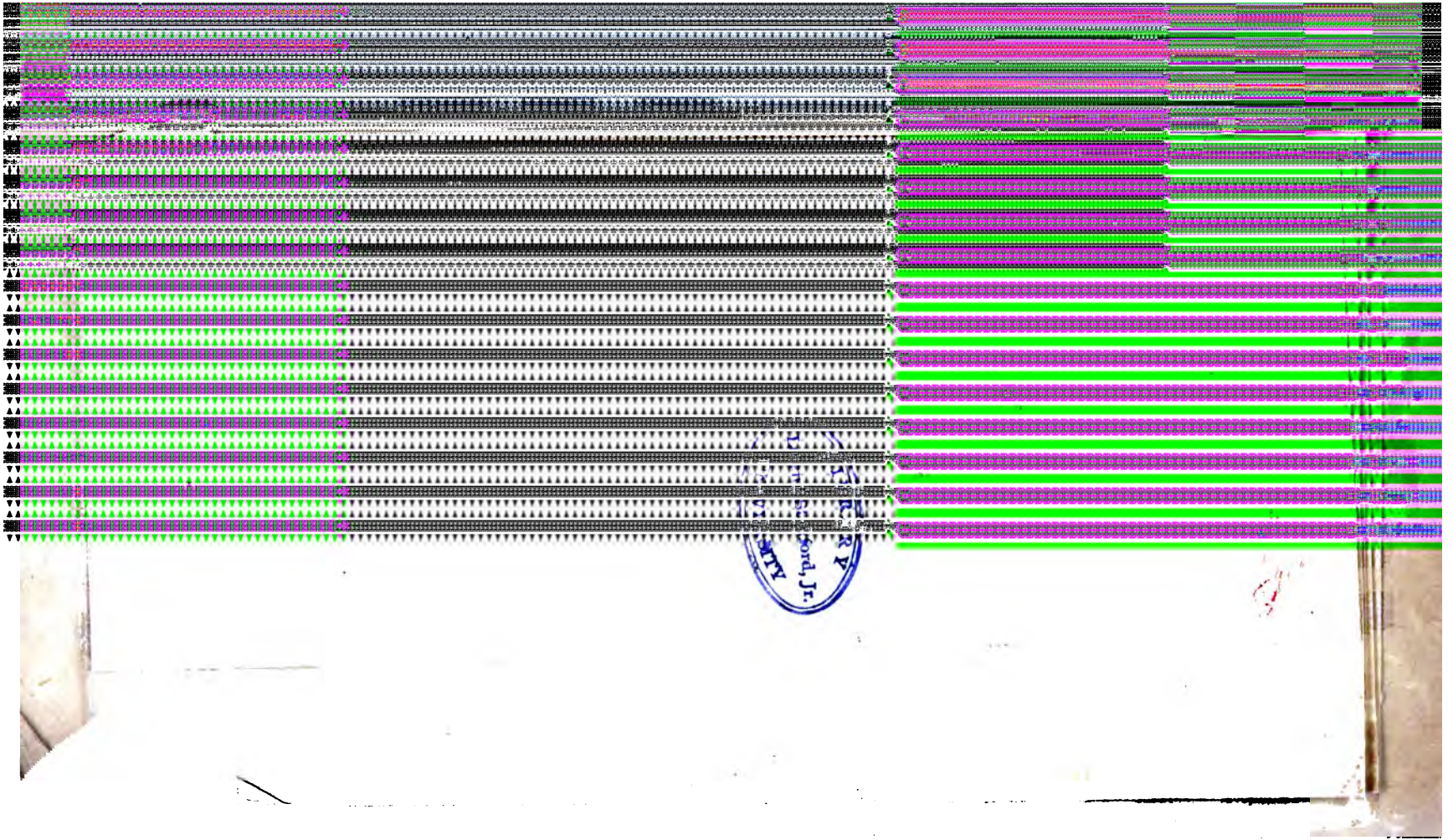
ORK:

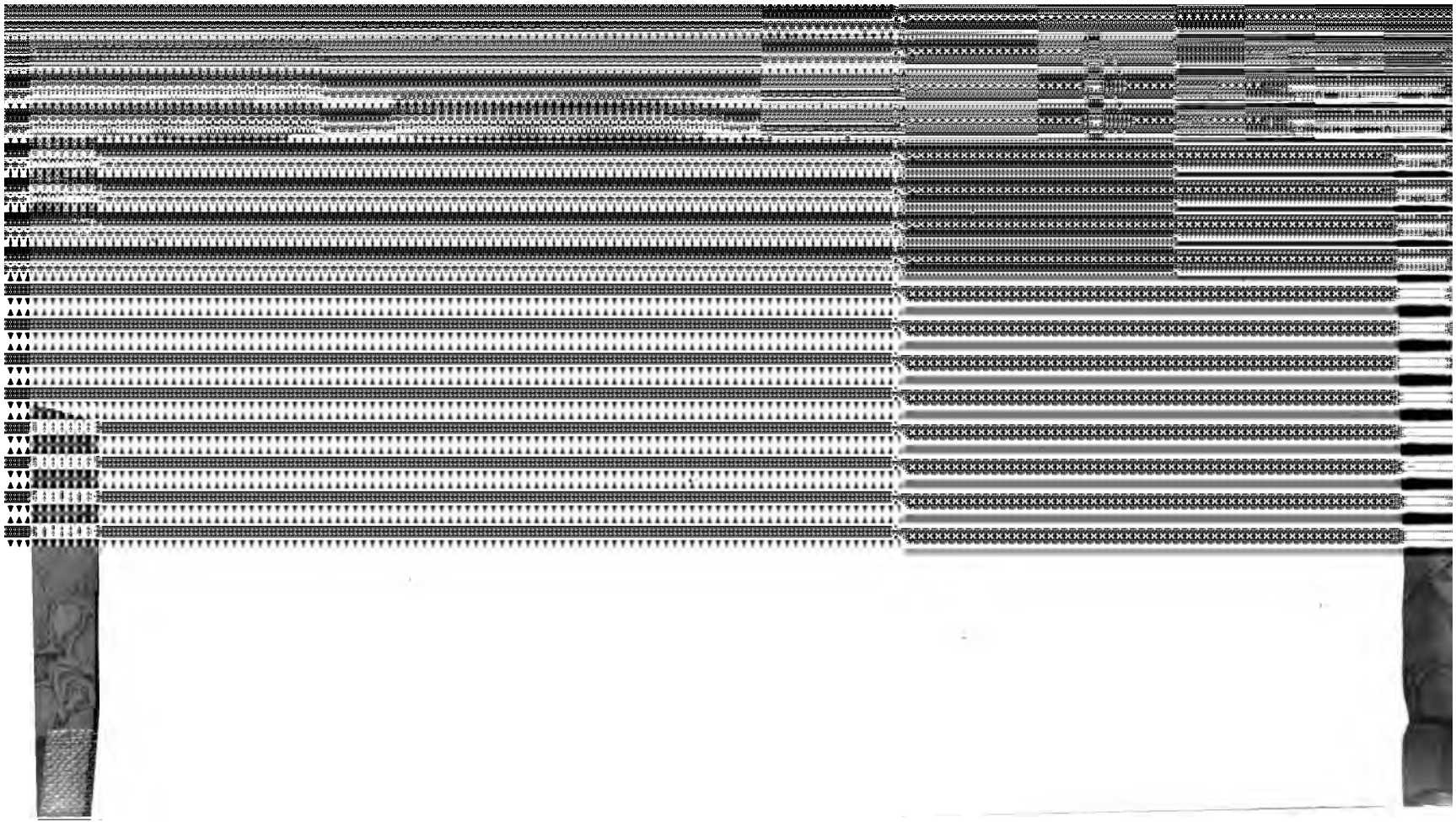
STEAM PRINTERS,

et, cor. Fulton.

853.







REPORTS

OF

CASES ARGUED AND DETERMINED

IN THE

COURT OF CHANCERY,

OF THE

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY,

FROM

1830 TO 1832 INCLUSIVE.

BY

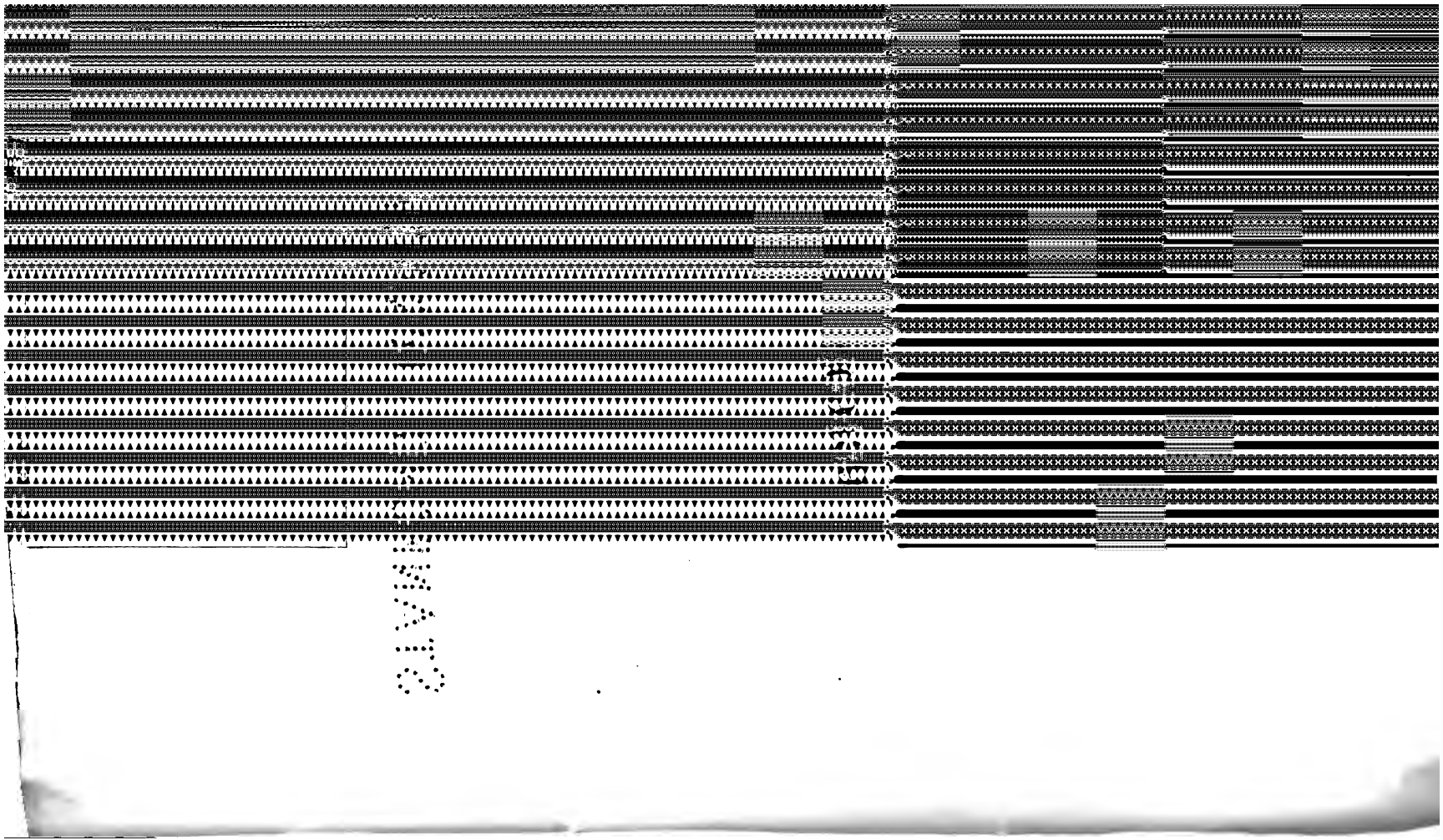
HALSEY WOOD, JR.

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

NEWARK:

PRINTED AT THE FREEMAN OFFICE.

1833.



MANASSAS COPPER-MINE.

THIS Mine is situated on the Blue Ridge, in Fauquier County, Virginia, about 70 miles from Alexandria, consisting of upwards of 900 acres. The Manassas Gap Railroad passes immediately through this property, thus giving a cheap, ready, direct communication with Alexandria, and affording facilities of transportation superior to any other copper-mine in this country.

Herewith is subjoined the Reports of Professor A. S. Piggot, of Baltimore, and Professor B. Silliman, Jr., of New-York, on the Manassas Copper-Mine; together with the Analysis of the Ore, by Dr. James R. Chilton and Professor Silliman; and also a copy of the Charter granted by the Legislature of Virginia.

The land is most favorably situated for carrying on mining operations. A Railroad is now being cut through the property, at a depth of 25 to 30 feet below the surface, which has already cut three of the veins. This deep cut will pass through the range of all the veins. The summit of the Mine is about 800 feet above the base of the Railroad, so situated as to offer the greatest facility of drainage, by driving adit levels. The veins on this property are from 1¼ to 1½ miles in length; and some of them can be distinctly traced by their out-cropings for one mile in length. In one range of veins on this property, the ore consists chiefly of red and black oxides; there is another range of yellow sulphurets. At the summit, a shaft has been sunk within 15 feet of the boundary line of this property, upwards of twenty feet deep, in which a regular vein, with its perfectly defined walls, has been exposed. This vein carries very rich red and black oxides of ore, with native copper running through it. Some specimens from this vein have given as high as 89 per cent. of pure copper. There is good water-power on the property. The ore can be sent from the mine to Baltimore for $2 per ton, and to New-York for $2 50.

The Mine is a very extensive one, and is, by competent judges, believed to be one of the most valuable in this country. A charter has been recently granted by the State of Virginia, so that active mining operations may be commenced immediately on the organization of a Company under the above charter.

REPORT OF PROFESSOR A. S. PIGGOT.

BALTIMORE, *Feb.* 27, 1853.

Mr. J. P. ADAMS,

Dear Sir,

In accordance with your request, I went last week to the estate of Mr. T. J. Hall, on the Blue Ridge, in Fauquier Co., Va., for the purpose of examining its capabilities as a copper mining region. The result of my observations I now proceed to lay before you in as brief a manner as possible.

The Blue Ridge, at the point I have been examining, is, as you are aware, very variable in its height, while all the land is high—rising, as it does, in a series of hills, continually increasing in elevation from the low country of eastern Virginia; there are, nevertheless, as is common in mountain ranges, many inequalities along the summit. There are, consequently, numerous breaks in the chain, in which the land is comparatively low. In the immediate vicinity of one of these, called Manassa's Gap, Mr. Hall's property is situated. This is at its lowest point, as I have been informed, 900 feet above the level of the Potomac, at Alexandria. The eastern slope of the Ridge is, as I have already said, very gradual, contrasting strongly with the more abrupt descent into the valley of Virginia. This has been taken advantage of by the Railroad Company, and the road from Alexandria to the valley passes at this point, dividing Mr. Hall's property.

The general direction of the mountain range is north-east and south-west, running parallel with the Shenandoah Mountains, which divide the valley, and cut off from it the vale of the Shenandoah River, and with the great eastern range of this continent, the Alleghanies. Spurs of considerable height shoot out at various angles from the eastern side of this range, enclosing valleys and subsiding into the hills which rise from the tertiary formations. These mountains are a *primitive formation*, and consist chiefly of stratified rocks, which have been thrown up and displaced by volcanic force acting from below. The principal components are *clay slate*, which is most superficial; *Graywacke slate*, *gneiss*, and occasionally some stratified *sienite*, *chlorite*, and *talcose slates*. These are all more or

less tinged with *epidote, chloride of iron.* The strata are generally very regular, except where they have been dislocated by veins of minerals running through them. They have an inclination of about 45 degrees to the south-east. The slopes of the mountains are everywhere covered with loose fragments, which have come from the disintegration of the rocks composing them. Some of the scattered stones are flat, and have come from the mass of the mountain; while others are large, irregular boulders, composed of the same materials with the veins, hereafter to be described, and, like them, containing copper. It was, in fact, the discovery of the metal in one or two of these boulders which led to the explorations that have since been made.

The veins actually traced up to this time, are three in number. The courses of two of these intersect one another close to the boundary line between Mr. Hall's and Dr. Taliaferro's farms, at the summit of one of the mountains rising from the gap, about 800 feet above the level of the Railroad. The ascent, however, is so gradual that there is a good wagon road passing close to the line. The first of these veins, marked No. I. in the map, has been opened in several places and traced for a considerable distance along the mountain. It is a true vein with well-defined walls. It has been opened to the depth of only six feet on Mr. Hall's property, and of nineteen on Dr. Taliaferro's, and yet a large number of very rich specimens has been taken out. The other vein has not yet been opened upon Mr. Hall's farm; but, from the regularity of its course as shown by the openings made on Dr. Taliaferro's property, one of which is within a few feet of the boundary line, it is absolutely certain that it must continue through Mr. Hall's lands also, in the same direction. These veins form an acute angle with each other, and their direction is nearly that of the axis of the Ridge. The third vein is lower down the mountain, near the Gap. It runs very much in the same direction with the other two, cutting the strata, nearly in the course of the mountain range, north-east and south-west.

The veinstone in all these seems to be granite or sienite, altered by the action of fire. This constitutes the basis. They contain large quantities of epidote and chlorite; and are full of masses of quartz and scattered bits of feldspar. The lower vein contains also asbestos, fibrous talc, and titaniferous iron. Chlorite, epidote, and quartz are found in crystals here; and so I am informed, though I have not seen them, are the various ores of copper. The

importance of this fact, as an indication of the value of these mineral veins, I need not point out.

The copper is everywhere disseminated through the upper veins as black and red oxide, carbonate, silicate, and native copper. In the lower vein (No. III. on the map), which is on the level of the railroad and cut by it, pyrites is the only ore, with the exception of an occasional speck of carbonate, that I could find. This vein has been followed for a mile or more along its outcrops. As pyrites usually lie deep, the probabilities are, that this vein will prove valuable when it is worked; especially since the metal is everywhere so abundant in the surrounding mountains.

It is manifest, therefore, that there is copper in great quantity and of much value on this estate. The resemblance between these veins and those of the Ural, which have yielded from four to nine millions kilogrammes of 18 per cent. ore a year, is very striking. The only question to be asked is, Can they be worked to advantage? This is at once answered by a consideration of the character of the veinstone, the position of the land, and the facilities of transportation.

As for the first, I would say that I have been in the cuts made for exploration, and had no difficulty whatever in procuring specimens, though I had but a little hammer with me. I have understood, also, from those engaged in blasting it, that it is not very hard to drill. The situation of the land is admirable. The facilities for drainage are great, and there is excellent water-power upon the farm. As for transportation, I have already said that the Railroad runs directly through the property, which is only about sixty miles from Alexandria. An inclined plane could be constructed with very little difficulty, which could carry the ore from the mouth of the mine to the Railroad.

I am now analysing the specimens I brought with me; and as soon as I shall have completed this investigation, I will forward you the result.

I remain, Sir,

Yours, very respectfully,

A. SNOWDEN PIGGOT.

REPORT OF PROF. A. S. PIGGOT'S ANALYSIS.

BALTIMORE, *March* 2*d*, 1853.

JOHN P. ADAMS, Esq.

Dear Sir,

In my last Report I promised you an analysis of the various specimens I brought with me from the Mine in Fauquier County. I herewith transmit you the results I have obtained.

No. I. is a piece of veinstone, in which the unaided eye can detect no copper. Its general hue is a greenish gray, with a sort of blush of pale reddish brown. This is shown by the lens to be produced by minute specks of native copper scattered through the mass. The poorest portion of it was selected for analysis, and the rich bits carefully broken off. Its powder was something between a sorrel and a fawn color. It yielded 2.7 per cent. of copper.

No. II. is a piece of veinstone containing ore. The prevailing color of the stone is green, from the infusion of epidote throughout the mass. The ore appears in the form of shots and streaks of black oxide, with occasionally a small fibre of native copper. The powder was a reddish brown. This yields 18½ per cent. of copper.

No. III. is a piece which could hardly be distinguished from the last by the unaided eye. If anything, it looked less promising than No. II. The powder was the same color. Its percentage of copper was 27.7.

No. IV. is a bit of pyrites from the veins on the Railroad. It was knocked off from a large fragment of rock blown off the roof of the vein during railroad excavations. This contained a large quantity of feldspar in beautiful rhombs. When freed as completely as possible from veinstone, it yielded 14.1 per cent. of copper.

No. V. is another piece of pyrites, containing about as much rock as ordinary dressed ore. It gives 8.8 per cent.

No. VI. is a piece of quite pure ore, knocked off from one of the pieces taken from the vein opened at the summit of the hill. It is a mass of black and red oxide, enclosing native copper. It yields 89.1 per cent. of copper.

In conclusion, allow me to congratulate you upon your good fortune in securing a mineral right, which promises to be of such value. The above analysis show that the quality of the ore has not been misrepresented. It would have been easy to have selected pieces which would have given much higher numbers; but I endeavored to get as fair a representation of the probable future yield as possible. I have seen several mines in this country, which awakened large expectrtions; but have never yet seen anything which promised so well as this.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours, most respectfully,

A. SNOWDEN PIGGOT.

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101 CHAMBERS-ST. NEW-YORK, *April* 14, 1853.

PROF. B. SILLIMAN, JR.

Dear Sir,

Please repair to Manassas Gap, Fauquier County, Virginia, and examine a Mine said to contain copper. It is on the farm of Thos. S. Hall, Esq., on the Blue Ridge, about 70 miles from Alexandria; and report to me:

1st. As to the existence of a copper-mine.

2d. The width and extent of the veins.

3d. The number of veins, and their peculiar character.

4th. Its accessibility to market, and facility of communication.

5th. Expense of putting the mine in operation, in comparison with other copper-mines.

6th. The facility of drainage.

7th. Expense of transportation of ore to Baltimore, and also to New-York.

Please state also such other information in relation to the mine as you may deem important.

I am, respectfully,

Your obd't serv't,

JOSEPH COWDIN.

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN'S REPORT.

NEW-YORK, *April 18th*, 1853.

To JOSEPH COWDIN, ESQ.,
No. 101 Chambers-street, New-York.

Dear Sir,

In compliance with your request, I have visited the property of THOMAS S. HALL, Esq., on the *Blue Ridge, at Manassas Gap, Fauquier Co., Va.;* have examined it in reference to the copper ores represented to be found there, and am now prepared to report to you :

1*st.* That the property in question does contain copper ore of good quality, of at least two varieties, and in apparently considerable quantities.

2*d.* That the number of veins showing copper, at present open, is. three. Two of these are veins of *red oxyd of copper, with metallic copper,* cutting through *clay slates and compact graywacke rock.* The gangue or veinstone being a compact epidote rock, with quartz and asbestos.

The veins of red oxyd occur upon the lofty hill, immediately in the rear of Mr. Hall's house, and at an elevation of some six hundred feet, probably, above the track of the railroad in the gap below. These two lodes intersect each other, as it appears according to present indications, at a point a few feet north of the property of Mr. Hall and upon the adjoining estate of Dr. Traliaferro. One of them appears to run N. 30° E., and the other N. 70° E. These points have been ascertained by pits sunk at several places upon the two veins, on both the properties just named.

Near and just N. E. of the point of supposed intersection, is a trial shaft, now being sunk on the property of Dr. Taliaferro. This shaft has cut the vein marked I. upon the map, (prepared by Capt. De Blessier, and now in the possession of Col. Adams,) and has passed through it into the shales below ; and it is expected that the other vein (marked II. upon the map,) will be cut at the depth of 55 feet. It appears from this exploration, that vein I. at the point t is about ten feet thick, perhaps twelve, and that it dips about

62 E., while the graywacke shales dips 85° or are nearly vertical. The vein II. is judged to be also ten or twelve feet thick, and has been opened at several points upon the surface, by pits sunk both upon the property of Mr. Hall, and also upon that of Dr. Taliaferro.

A pile of some eight tons (as I judged from simple inspection) of the red oxyd gangue, is now at the mouth of the pit, formed of blocks of ore whose average yield it would be safe to estimate at 20 per cent.

3*d*. It has never been my fortune before to see anything like these beds of oxyd of copper. It is, as you know, a very valuable ore, yielding a larger per-centage than any other ore of copper that is worked. Judging from specimens, (of which I have seen many,) it appears to me to be more like some of the *Siberian ores* than any others with which I am acquainted The masses of native copper occur, implanted in a similar manner in the red oxyd, and both are accompanied by green *malachite* or *carbonate* of *copper*. The deposit of these ores at Manassas Gap is certainly a very interesting one, and offers every inducement for an active and thorough exploration and development. Fortunately the form of the ground upon Mr. Hall's property renders the task of exploration an easy one, compared with that in most similar cases. The surface is cut by deep valleys, and rounded into lofty, wide sloping hills. One of these valleys makes up upon the right of the hill containing veins I. and II., and is so situated that an *adit* level or *gallery* might be driven into the hill side some 200 feet below its summit ; and, as nearly as I can judge, this adit would cut the veins of red oxyd in a distance of 800 or 1000 feet at the above-named level. This adit would, of course, drain itself, and it is believed that it would intersect one or more of the quartz lodes, carrying yellow copper at no great distance from its entrance. The opinion is founded on the fact, that one of these veins, (marked III. on the map,) as exposed on the railroad cut now being made, makes up in the direction indicated by the dotted lines upon that map, and in the same general N. E. direction as that assigned to the two oxyd veins. Moreover, at a point in the bottom of said valley, veinstone was discovered in place, carrying yellow copper minutely disseminated in it, and associated also with massive epidote. Several (say three) other quartz lodes, with yellow copper—branches perhaps of some larger one—are easily distinguished on the railroad cut. I am of opinion that still further developments of a similar character will be made very

shortly in the progress of this cut, as I detected, on the occasion of my visit to the spot, where the laborers were then engaged in removing the clay and loose materials, the "back" or outcrop of a powerful quartz lode, making in the same direction as the others, but not, at the time I saw it, sufficiently opened to show its contents.

It seems, therefore, to me highly probable, that an adit level such as I have suggested above, would cut several of these quartz lodes carrying yellow copper, long before it was driven into the point where it would be likely to meet the veins of red oxyd of copper. Of course, should this prove to be the case, explorations could be carried on upon the course of such veins, to the right and left, without at all interfering with the progress of the main level toward the lodes of red copper.

4th. The quartz veins, as they are cut by the railroad, are hard and flinty on the outcrop, with the yellow copper sparsely scattered through them. They have, however, been cut so near their outcrop, and where the rocks around them have been very much upheaved and disturbed, that no fair inference of their metallurgic value can be at present drawn. Their value is, however, abundantly sufficient to warrant an immediate outlay to open and explore them. Such exploration can probably be made to advantage by an adit driven into the hill south of Mr. Hall's house and upon the opposite side of the railroad track. Such an adit might be begun near the level of the water in the stream crossing the road, at some point most accessible, and in a line at right angles to the course of these lodes. Such a line would run nearly south-east, and would, as you will readily understand by reference to the map, be nearly one-third of a mile distant from the adit recommended to be driven for the red oxyd veins.

5th. Considering the facility of access to this property by the railroad leading to Alexandria, the thorough and easy drainage by adit levels due to the peculiar configuration of the country, and the very flattering prospect of an early return of the outlay in a rich and productive ore, I have no hesitation in giving as my opinion that the property can be brought into a productive state at a far less expenditure than is usual in copper mining generally.

The region is healthy, well watered, near to fuel, and provided with a soil capable of sustaining a large population, and suited to the growth of all the cereal grains, and particularly adapted to grazing.

6th. It is, perhaps, worthy of remark, that copper ore of various sorts seem to be diffused to a remarkable extent through the rocks of this region, even where there are no appearances of a proper lode or vein. I observed variegated and vitreous sulphurets of copper disseminated in this manner through a bed of very hard and compact graywacke slate, upon the summit of the hill above Dr. Taliaferro's pit, and half a mile from it. This dissemination was so minute, that it would have escaped detection, except that the weather had turned the exposed surfaces green, from the decomposition of the ore. In the veins of red oxyd also, much of the epidote gangue, which has the peculiar yellow green color appropriate to that mineral, is observed under the glass to contain minute rounded globules of oxyde of copper, of metallic copper, and the weight of this gangue bears testimony to its containing a notable quantity of copper. This inference is sustained by Mr. Piggot's Analysis, Nos. II. and III., p. 7, of his Report upon this ore.

It is almost needless to add, that present communication confirms, in all material points, the Reports alluded to.

Yours, very respectfully,

[Signed] B. SILLIMAN, Jr.

REPORTS OF ANALYSIS.

I have analyzed a sample of copper ore, broken from several specimens brought from the Manassas Copper Mine, Virginia, by Mr. John P. Adams, and find it to yield 21.40 per cent. of copper.

The ore consisted of red oxyd and green carbonate of copper, interspersed among epidote rock, &c.

Mr. Adams showed me some specimens of yellow copper pyrites from another part of the same mine, opened by the Railroad cut. These specimens I did not analyze, but think they would yield, when dressed, from 28 to 30 per cent. of copper.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M.D.
Chemist.

NEW-YORK, *April 6th*, 1853.

NEW-YORK, *May 18th*, 1853.

JOSEPH COWDEN, ESQ.

My Dear Sir,

I present you, herewith, with two chemical analyses of the copper ores of the Manassas Gap mines. These ores were taken by myself from the mine, and the analyses have been made by Prof. JOHN A. PORTER, of the Analytical Laboratory in Yale College.

No. I. was a portion of the greenish epidote rock, showing no trace of copper or of red oxyd of copper ; and was chosen as representing the poorest part of the vein. It yielded of metallic copper 2.14 per cent.

No. II. was a portion of the red oxyd of copper separated from metallic copper, and was a fair specimen of this substance. It gave metallic copper 75.24.

No fair judgment of the value of the ore in question (or of any ore) can be formed from a hand specimen. An assay upon a sample of a large lot of dressed ore is requisite in order to obtain the percentrge value. To make a rude guess, I should say that several tons of ore which I saw on the ground would yield from twenty to twenty-five per cent. of copper.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

B. SILLIMAN, Jr.

THE CHARTER.

I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that Thos. S. Hall, and such other persons, not less than seventeen, as he may hereafter associate with him under the provisions of this act, shall be and are hereby incorporated and made a body politic and corporate, under the name and style of the "Manassas Mining Company," for the purpose of mining copper and other ores, and sending the same, or transporting or exporting the same, for sale or otherwise; and the said Company is hereby invested with all the rights, powers and privileges, confined and made subject to all the rules, regulations, and restrictions contained in the Code of Virginia.

II. The capital stock of said Company shall not be less than one hundred thousand, nor more than a million of dollars, to be raised by subscription in shares of ten dollars each; for which purpose books may be opened under the supervision of Thomas S. Hall, and such other person or persons as may be designated by him, at such times and places as he may designate or appoint.

III. The said Company shall have the right to purchase and hold land not exceeding five thousand acres, in the counties of Fauquier, Warren, Clark, Rappahannock, and Shenandoah.

IV. This Act shall be in force from its passage, and shall be subject to any amendment, alteration, or modification, at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

THE MANASSA COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The projectors of this Company having purchased, *in perpetuity*, the mineral right on over nine hundred acres of ground, giving, as they are induced to believe, an inexhaustible quantity of copper of excellent quantity, contiguous to Baltimore, New-York, and Boston markets, are induced to submit to the public a few statistical facts, showing the results of English copper-mining companies, as recently developed. *We could* extend our authentic statistical accounts of

copper-mining, with *even more astounding results*, to Siberia, at the mines of Tourinski, in those of Hungary, of Fundo Moldavi in Gallacia, of Fahlun in Sweden, &c., but have thought best to confine ourselves (which must, at most, be but a brief notice) to the English statistics, as proof of the correctness of our extracts are at hand.

It appears from the English mining journals, that for the last eighteen years, the copper mines of England have turned out ores, producing copper as follows, to wit: 1,600,000 tons of ore, yielding from 7 5-16 to 7 7-8 per cent. of copper, and selling for the enormous sum of $44,000,000; and 900,000 tons of ore, yielding from 8 to 9 7-8 per cent. of copper, and selling for $27,000,000; and 750,000 tons of ore, yielding from 11 1-4 to 18 3-4 per cent. of copper, and selling for the sum of $46,000,000.

These ores average less than one-half as much per cent. of copper as the ores of the *Manassas Mines*, as the analysis of Prof. Piggot, Prof. Silliman, and Dr. Chilton, conclusively show.

The "Tresavean" Mine, in Cornwall, produced, in ten years, $3,600,000 worth of copper; the shares rose in a short time from $50 per share to $13,500 per share.

The "Trathellan" Mine, in Cornwall, has had $25 per share paid in, and has paid back to shareholders, in dividends, $2,012 per share.

The "Wheal Basset" Mine, England, has had $51 per share paid in, and has paid back to shareholders, in dividends, $1,675 per share; and the stock is now worth $2,600 per share.

The "Wheat Buller" Mine, England, has had $25 per share paid and has paid back to shareholders $1,000 per share in dividends; and the stock is now worth $4,000 per share.

The "Wheal Friendship" Mine, England, has had $600 per share paid in, and has paid back, in dividends to shareholders, $11,697 per share.

The "Devon Great Consols" Mine, England, has had $5 per share paid in, and has paid back to shareholders, in dividends, $1,425 per share; and the stock is now worth $1,950 per share.

The "South Caradon" Mine, Cornwall, has had $12.50 per share paid in, and has paid back to shareholders, in dividends, $1,310 per share; and the stock is now worth $800 per share.

The "West Caradon" Mine, Cornwall, has had $100 per share paid in, and has paid back, in dividends to shareholders, $939 per share; and the stock is now worth $900 per share.

QUOTATIONS FOR MINING STOCKS IN GREAT BRITAIN, IN ACTIVE OPERATION.

	Paid on each share.	Market value of each share.
Alfred Consols, copper,	£3	£16 1-2
Botallack, tin and copper,	182 1-2	250
Carn Brea, copper and tin,	15	70
Condurrow, copper and tin,	20	105
Devon Great Consols, copper,	1	370
East Pool, tin and copper,	24 1-4	150
Levant, copper and tin,	2 1-2	95
North Pool, copper and tin,	22 1-2	172 1-2
North Roskear, copper,	10	180
Par Consols, copper,	1 1-8	17 1-2
Phœnix, copper and tin,	30	240
South Caradon, copper,	1 1-2	140
South Tolgus, copper,	15	170
South Wheal Frances, copper,	80	142
Tresavean, copper,	32 1-2	125

These are all regular dividend-paying stocks, and some of them pay most *enormous rates per annum* for *mining privileges*, (while the *Manassas Copper Mining Company* have *no tax of any kind to pay, they owning the mineral right in perpetuity.*) Many of them have paid back their capital ten times over, and still continue to pay large annual dividends.

QUOTATIONS FOR MINING STOCKS IN GREAT BRITAIN, WHICH HAVE NOT SOLD ORES.

	Paid on each share.	Market value of each share.
Duke of Cornwall, copper,	£3	£6
East Wheal Russell, copper,	1 1-2	3 1-2
Exmoor Eliza, copper,	4 7-8	10 5-8
Temple Consols, tin and copper.	2	5
Tywaidreath, copper,	16	30
West Stray Park, copper,	2	5
West Wheal Alfred, copper,	1 3-4	8
Wheal Cupid, copper,	3	8

COPPER STATEMENT.

Taken from the New-York Times, of May 3d, 1853.

The following are among the prominent working Companies of the Lake Superior copper region. As compared with ten of the best English Companies, long established, the aggregates are :

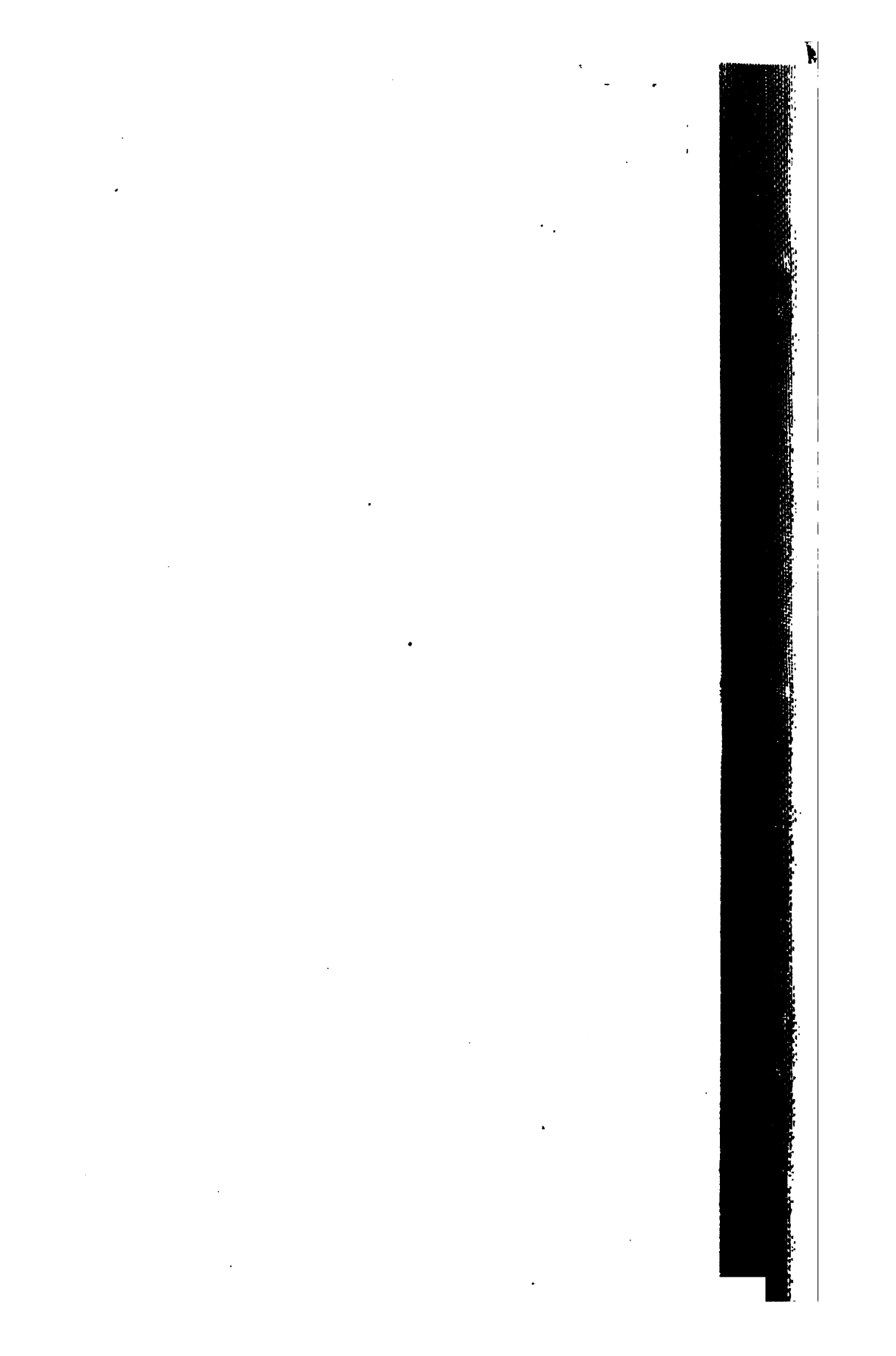
10 Lake Superior,....$559,500 paid ; worth....$3,445,000
10 English, ...$246,475 paid ; worth.....5,766,812

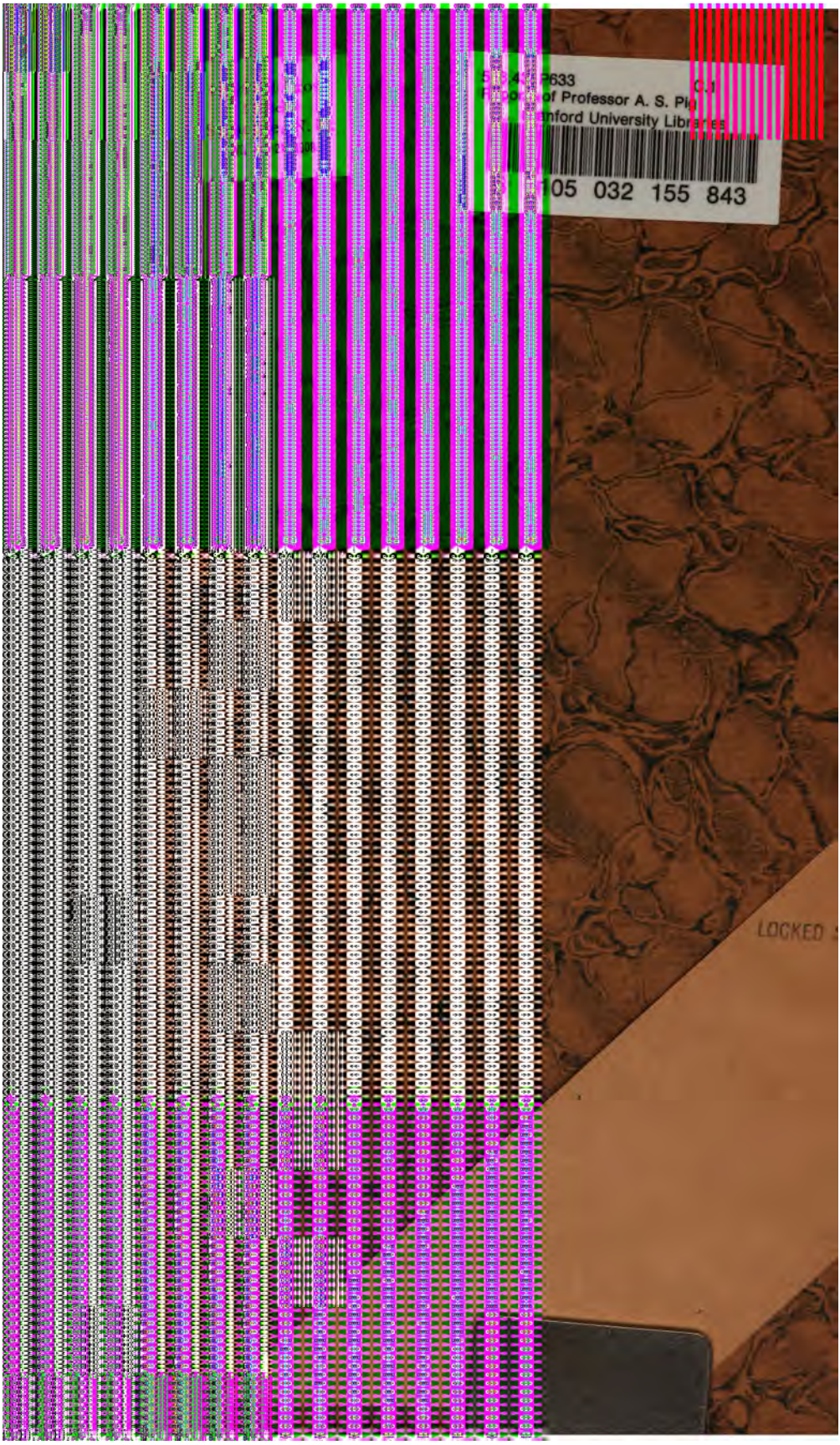
The comparison, the newness of the American enterprises considered, is largely favorable to this country :

Name of Mine.	No. of Shares.	Am't paid in.	Mark't val. April, '53.
Cliff,.....	6,000	$111,000	$1,200,000
Minesota,.....	3,000	66,000	600,000
Copper Falls, ...	10,000	80,000	520,000
North American,..	10,000	170,000	420,000
National, ...	10,000	20,000	140,000
Is'e Royal, ...	10,000	10,000	80,000
Flint Steel,.....	10,000	5,000	50,000
Native Copper, ...	5,000	7,500	45,000
Ohio Trap Rock,..	10,000	50,000	130,000
Totec and Farm,..	20,000	40,000	260,000
Total,.....		$559,500	$3,445,000

The mines named in the above tables, where no ores have been sold, have been in operation but a short time, comparatively. They have been worked, more or less ; but none of their products have been put upon the market. The prospects of each must be exceedingly flattering, judging from the premium already commanded in the market.

But little attention has as yet been paid to mining interests in the United States (with the exception of coal), notwithstanding it is generally conceded that, in our widely-extended country, minerals of various kinds exist to a great extent, such as gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, tin, zinc, &c. If capitalists would turn their attention to this subject, judging from the developments already made in certain portions of this country, we see no reason why they might not look with confidence to as great or even greater results than are here exhibited in the mining companies of England.

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